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10/589,781	08/17/2006	Hiroshi Itoh	1248-0893PUS1	2315
2292	7590	03/03/2010	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH PO BOX 747 FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747				RAINEY, ROBERT R
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2629				
NOTIFICATION DATE			DELIVERY MODE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/589,781	ITOH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ROBERT R. RAINY	2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2009.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-55,60-62 and 64-76 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-19,22-40,44-55 and 69-75 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-5,20,21,41-43,60-62,64-68 and 76 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 17 August 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/03/2009;10/27/2009.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Notes

1. Claims under consideration: 1-5, 20, 21, 41-43, 60-62, 64-68, and 76, elected to read on the elected species, i.e. "LCD using PWM of a single light source backlight to generate first and second intensity levels", and 1, 61 and 76 generic.
2. Claims 6-19, 22-40, 44-55, and 69-75 withdrawn from further consideration.
3. Claims 56-59 and 63 were cancelled by amendment prior to the first action.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 12/22/2009 have been fully considered.

The amendment of claim 62 effectively overcomes the objection to the claim raised in the previous office action.

Applicant's arguments regarding the art rejections of the claims are not persuasive. Applicant's argument that

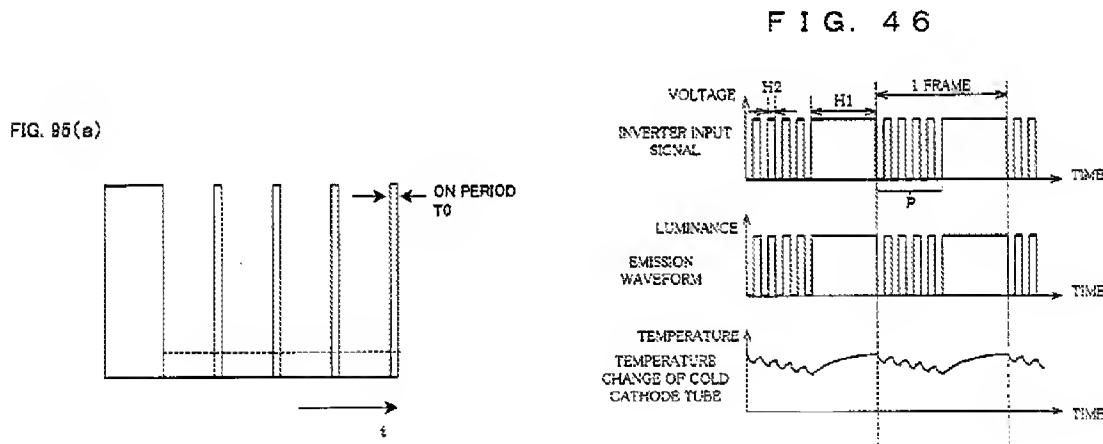
"... it is clear that the Examiner simply is taking words and figures out of context since Figure 46 clearly does not disclose the claimed invention. According to Miyachi, Figure 46 represents an inverter control circuit that incorporates four equal small pulses P in an OFF period of the inverter input signal, which is the OFF period of the cold cathode tube in Figure 46 (See [0388]). Each small pulse P has a time width of H2 which is smaller than a time width H1 of an ON period, which is the ON period of the cold cathode tube (See [0388])."

seems misguided since the incorporation of equal small pulses in an otherwise "off period" is exactly the invention that applicant is claiming as can be seen in Fig. 95(a) of the instant application. Both Miyachi Fig. 46 and IA Fig. 95(a) show

a primary pulse and four shorter secondary pulses within a frame time. Examiner fails to see how the one is not like the other.

Applicant's other arguments seem to focus on the fact that applicant's terminology and inequality statements are not found written out in the art cited exactly as applicant has written them. Applicant is claiming an illumination regime that meets a set of conditions. As described in the rejection, Miyachi teaches an illumination regime that meets the set of conditions.

Fig. 95(a) of the instant application and Fig. 46 of Miyachi are reproduced below for reference.



Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. **Claims 1, 2, 5, 20, 41, 42, 61-62, 64, 67, and 76** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0008694 to *Miyachi et al.* ("Miyachi").

As to claim 1, *Miyachi* discloses a video display device modulating luminances of pixels in accordance with a video signal to display video (see for example Fig. 1),

 said device emitting a first light emission component (see for example Fig. 46 emission period "H1") and a second light emission component (see for example Fig. 46 the emission period "P"),

 the first light emission component accounting for D % of a vertical cycle of the video signal in terms of duration and S % of a light emission intensity of a pixel over the vertical cycle (see for example Fig. 46),

 the second light emission component accounting for (100-D)% of the vertical cycle in terms of duration and (100-S)% of the light emission intensity (see for example Fig. 46),

 wherein an amount of trailing and an amount of flickering are reduced relative to the amounts of trailing and flickering for S=100 by controlling the first light emission component and the second light emission component so that D and S meet either

 a set of conditions A: $62 \leq S < 100$, $0 < D < 100$, and $D < S$, (see for example Fig. 46, which shows D roughly = 50 and S roughly = 69) or

a set of conditions B: $48 < S < 62$, and $D \leq S - 48$)/0.23.

As to claim 2, in addition to the rejection of claim 1, *Miyachi* further discloses:

video display means setting transmittances of pixels in accordance with the video signal (see for example Fig. 1 especially "LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL"); and a light source body illuminating the video display means,

wherein the light source body controls light emission intensities of the first light emission component and the second light emission component (see for example Fig. 46; note that it is the emission of the CCFL tube that is pictured).

As to claim 5, in addition to the rejection of claim 2, *Miyachi* further discloses that the light source body is a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (see for example Fig. 1 item 3 "COLD CATHODE TUBE").

As to claim 20, in addition to the rejection of claim 1, *Miyachi* further discloses:

scene change detect means detecting an amount of scene change in the video from the video signal (see for example [0351] especially "allows the adjustment of luminance and timing in response to such moving images"; a response to "moving images" is a response to an amount of scene change), wherein

a value of S or D is changed in accordance with the amount of scene change (see for example [0351]; note that a change in luminance, for example, requires that either S or D or both change since the on-state luminance is fixed).

As to claim 41, in addition to the rejection of claim 1, *Miyachi* further discloses that:

the second light emission component is formed by a collection of pulse components having a higher frequency than a vertical frequency of the video signal (see for example Fig. 46 in which the emission period "P" includes a plurality of pulses of length "H2"; 4.5 cycles are shown within 1/2 frame time making the frequency of the pulses approximately 9 times the vertical frequency of the video signal in the example).

As to claim 42, in addition to the rejection of claim 41, *Miyachi* further discloses that:

the pulse components have a frequency three times a vertical frequency of the video signal or a higher frequency (ibid. approximately 9x the vertical frequency).

As to claim 61, *Miyachi* discloses a video display device modulating luminances of pixels in accordance with a video signal to display video (see for example Fig. 1),

said device emitting a first light emission component (see for example Fig. 46 emission period "H1") and a second light emission component (see for example Fig. 46 the emission period "P"),

the first light emission component accounting for D % of a vertical cycle of the video signal in terms of duration and S % of a light emission intensity of a pixel over the vertical cycle (see for example Fig. 46),

the second light emission component accounting for (100-D)% of the vertical cycle in terms of duration and (100-S)% of the light emission intensity (see for example Fig. 46),

wherein D and S meet either

a set of conditions A: $62 \leq S < 100$, $0 < D < 100$, and $D < S$, (see for example Fig. 46, which shows D roughly = 50 and S roughly = 69) or

a set of conditions B: $48 < S < 62$, and $D \leq (S-48)/0.23$;

an amount of trailing and an amount of flickering for $S=100$ are simultaneously reduced by controlling the first light emission component and the second light emission component so that

$D/2 \leq P \leq 100-D/2$, and $0 < D < 100$, where P is a ratio in percentages of a duration to the vertical cycle, the duration beginning at a start of the vertical cycle and ending at a midpoint of a light emission period associated with the first light emission component (see for example Fig. 46, which shows D roughly = 50 and P roughly = 75 and the "H1" or D period falling within a frame time).

As to claim 62, in addition to the rejection of claim 61, *Miyachi* further discloses that:

$P=50+K$ for $0 \leq K \leq (50-D/2)$ (see for example Fig. 46, which shows D roughly = 50, K roughly = 25 and P roughly = 75), where K is a constant dictated by a response time constant of the video display means (see for example [0350]-[0351] especially “until the response of the liquid crystal of the pixels therein is substantially complete”; note that changing the ON location changes K). (As noted above, examiner found the lower limit for K , “0”, at [0633] of the PGPUB.)

As to claim 64, in addition to the rejection of claim 61, *Miyachi* further discloses:

video display means setting transmittances of pixels in accordance with the video signal see for example Fig. 1 especially “LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL”); and

a light source body illuminating the video display means, wherein the light source body controls P (see for example Fig. 46; note that it is the emission of the CCFL tube that is pictured).

As to claim 67, in addition to the rejection of claim 64, *Miyachi* further discloses that the light source body is a cold cathode fluorescent lamp (see for example Fig. 1 item 3 “COLD CATHODE TUBE”).

Claim 76 claims the method implicit in the apparatus claimed in claim 1 and is rejected on the same grounds and arguments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 3, 4, 21, 43, 60, 65, and 66** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0008694 to *Miyachi et al.* ("*Miyachi*").

As to **claims 3 and 4**, in addition to the rejection of claim 2 over *Miyachi*, LED backlights were known alternatives to CCFL lamps and their use would have been obvious as art recognized backlight options.

As to **claims 21 and 60**, in addition to the rejection of claim 2 over *Miyachi*, *Miyachi* further discloses means detecting insufficient luminance of the light source body and that

a value of S or D is changed in accordance with detection (see for example [0537] especially "when the response time of the liquid crystal is slow, and the luminance of the illuminating elements themselves is not satisfactorily

high, the display device can be made brighter by switching ON the illuminating elements after an elapsed time shorter than the 1/2 frame time"; turning ON sooner increases both S and D).

Since multiple LCD pixels are illuminated by each illuminating element, i.e. CCFL tube, it is either disclosed or reasonably suggested that the luminance levels in the video from the video signal for the plurality of illuminated pixels be taken into account for the determination of "not satisfactorily high". As soon as one determines to take multiple items into account at once, statistical methods are suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art. Which suggestion leads to a limited number of extremely common ways to take the video signal levels of multiple pixels into account. These are the single value statistics: peak, mean, median, mode – any of which, except peak, could be termed the "average"; and the dual value statistics (mean,range) and (mean,standard-deviation) – both of which can be said to be generated from histograms.

One of ordinary skill in the art could have pursued the known solutions with a reasonable expectation of success since these basic statistical methods and their mutual benefits and drawbacks were known to those skilled in the art.

Therefore (claim 21) it would have been obvious to use the average luminance level in the video from the video signal as a criterion upon which the determination of insufficient luminance of the light source body was made and to provide detecting means therefore and all claimed limitations are met.

Therefore (claim 60) it would have been obvious to use a dual value statistic of the luminance level in the video from the video signal as a criterion upon which the determination of insufficient luminance of the light source body was made and to provide detecting means therefore, that is a histogram detect means, and all claimed limitations are met.

As to **claim 43**, in addition to the rejection of claim 41 over *Miyachi*:
Miyachi does not expressly disclose that the pulse components have a frequency of 150 Hz or higher since *Miyachi* doesn't expressly disclose a particular frame frequency.

Examiner takes official notice that it was well known to use frame frequencies above 17 Hz (150/9 is 16.66). In particular frame frequencies of 24, 30, 60, and 120 Hz were well known.

It would have been obvious to use a well known frequency as the frame frequency and thus obvious to employ pulse components having a frequency of 150 Hz or higher.

As to **claims 65 and 66**, in addition to the rejection of claim 64 over *Miyachi*, LED backlights were known alternatives to CCFL lamps and their use would have been obvious as art recognized backlight options.

9. **Claim 68** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0008694 to *Miyachi et al.* ("*Miyachi*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,980,225 to *Funamoto et al.* ("*Funamoto*").

As to **claim 68**, in addition to the rejection of claim 64 over *Miyachi*, *Miyachi* further discloses that the ON time should not start "until the response of the liquid crystal of the pixels therein is substantially complete" (see for example [0350]-[0351]; note that changing the ON location changes P). This teaching, coupled with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art that the LCD panel is traditionally scanned a row at a time and thus that the rows at the top obtain a state in which the response of the liquid crystal of the pixels therein is substantially complete before the rows at the bottom, seems to reasonably suggest the further limitations of claim 68.

However as *Miyachi* does not expressly disclose that "the light source body changes P in value from one area to another, the video display screen being divided into the areas", art with the explicit teaching is combined for completeness.

Funamoto discloses an image display apparatus and method and in particular that

the light source body changes P in value from one area to another, the video display screen being divided into the areas (see for example Fig. 9 especially "UPPER PORTION" and "LOWER PORTION" and the difference in

position of the “LIGHTING-UP” times; recall that P simply describes the center of the “LIGHTING-UP” time).

Miyachi and *Funamoto* are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, which is liquid crystal displays.

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to control the light source body of *Miyachi* such that the light source body changes P in value from one area to another as taught by *Funamoto*.

The suggestion/motivation would have been to provide advantages such as to allow the start of the pulse to coincide with the time when the response of the liquid crystal of the pixels therein is substantially complete or to minimize motion blurring and contour coloring that may occur on part of a screen while improving on motion blurring in a moving image (see for example *Funamoto* 4:10-14).

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT R. RAINES whose telephone number is (571)270-3313. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on (571) 272-7674. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/RR/

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629